

## EXAM MENU

Reading:	Paper 1, part 2
Listening:	Paper 4, part 4
Speaking:	Paper 5, part 2
Use of English:	Paper 3, part 4
Writing:	Paper 2, part 2



## Getting started

1 Complete the sentences below with a suitable phrase from the box below.

a happy family	good health	personal success
a good job or career	material wealth	social standing

To me the most important thing is ... (a) \_\_\_\_\_ because I would be able to afford anything I wanted. (b) \_\_\_\_\_ because I would have a long life free from pain and suffering. (c) \_\_\_\_\_ because I would be respected by other members of the community. (d) \_\_\_\_\_ because I would be happy doing what I do. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ because I would be able to watch my children laugh every day. (f) \_\_\_\_\_ because I would feel good about fulfilling my own dreams.

2 Answer the questions with the answer that is truest for you.

## Quiz: How environmentally conscious are you?

- You have just been to the supermarket and unpacked your shopping. Do you ...?
  - throw away all the plastic bags (they are free anyway).
  - reuse your own homemade shopping bags which you made yourself from old clothes.
  - store the plastic bags to reuse again next time you go shopping or as rubbish bags.
- You feel hungry and want a quick snack. Do you ...?
  - eat a healthy nut bar and drink some orange juice.
  - buy a packet of crisps and fizzy drink from the supermarket.
  - pick some organic fruit from your own garden.
- When you wash, do you ...?
  - fill the bath to the top with hot water, lots of bubbles, and bath salts.
  - recycle rainwater you've collected from the garden and have a sponge bath.
  - have a quick shower, switching the water off while you shampoo.
- It's time for bed. Do you ...?
  - let the lights fade out by themselves – they're solar powered anyway.
  - leave all the lights and the TV set switched on to scare off intruders.
  - switch off everything on standby.
- You don't have a washing machine. Do you ...?
  - buy the flashiest, most impressive model you can find.
  - buy an ecologically approved, low energy model.
  - buy neither because you wash everything by hand.
- You want to cut down on your electricity bills. Do you ...?
  - install another photovoltaic panel on the roof to supplement your wind turbine power.
  - avoid playing your stereo at the same time the TV is on.
  - use low energy appliances and light bulbs and switch to natural gas heating.



## Reading: gapped text – text structure, paragraph cohesion and coherence

### SPOTLIGHT CHECKLIST

#### PAPER 1, PART 2 Paragraphs and texts

##### Remember:

- Sometimes you will need to choose carefully between two paragraphs and will need to consider which is the most logical paragraph to fill the particular gap.

##### Tips

- Practise recognising a wide range of linguistic devices which mark the logical and cohesive development of a text, such as words and phrases indicating time, cause and effect, contrasting arguments, paraphrasing of vocabulary, use of pronouns, repetition and the use of verb tenses.
- In the text that follows, some key words or phrases have been underlined. In each case use them to help you forge a connection between paragraphs. Be careful, one paragraph has words underlined that have no connection to anything else!



- 1 PAPER 1, PART 2 Choose from paragraphs (A–G) the one which best fits each gap in the text (1–6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

## Negotiating Animal Rights

The animal rights movement confronts us with an important critique on a range of human practices that involve the use of animals, raising genuinely difficult ethical concerns. And it challenges us, if we are open to it, to rethink our worldview; to reassess how we see ourselves as humans in the bigger scheme of things.

### 1 [ ... ]

What different parties in the debate mean by 'decent treatment', and to what extent this is translated into practice, is another matter. From within the research industry, decent treatment typically means keeping animal pain and distress to a minimum; keeping careful guard against unnecessary experiments, such as those that duplicate research findings; and using non-sentient animals when possible.

### 2 [ ... ]

The whole institution of animal-dependent research is held to be profoundly unjust, and a parallel is sometimes drawn with slavery. It's argued that as with slavery, the ethically appropriate action isn't simply to tidy up the institution by reducing suffering; the only ethically sound course of action is to abolish the practice altogether. From this perspective

the decent treatment of animals means that they shouldn't be used as means to our ends at all.

### 3 [ ... ]

This all sounds straightforward enough. But in fact, given the way we currently keep and use animals, translating the five freedoms into practice is extremely challenging. This is especially true of the freedom to perform behaviour in their natural repertoires.

### 4 [ ... ]

It is still true, in general, that humans routinely inflict pain and suffering on animals, across a whole range of different contexts, including those in which there is a genuine commitment to 'decent treatment'. This is where the concept of rights comes into its own.

### 5 [ ... ]

Combine the idea of animal rights with that of the five freedoms, and we have a powerful interpretation of what the decent treatment of animals, in any context, should actually involve. Assuming that we are going to carry on using animals, then those animals should enjoy freedom from hunger, thirst, fear and suffering, and freedom to perform behaviour in their natural repertoires.

### 6 [ ... ]

The capacity for responsibility should, in any case, be irrelevant. Given that rights are granted to protect fundamental quality of life, the prerequisite for having them is, surely, the capacity to have a quality of life. This is a capacity that humans and many other animals share, and it can be present whether or not a creature has the capacity to take responsibility for their behaviour.



A

There are vociferous opponents of extending rights to animals. A common argument against the notion is that rights go with responsibilities. In other words, a person can't be given rights unless they can be held responsible for respecting the rights of others. Animals cannot be held responsible; therefore animals cannot have rights. But rights are not withdrawn from humans who, for whatever reason, have a restricted capacity for responsibility (for example, human babies are granted rights). So why should they be withheld from non-human animals for the same reason?

B

The 'five freedoms' provides a powerful way of moderating between those who are for and those who are against the use of animals for human ends. They are: freedom from hunger, thirst, fear, suffering and freedom to perform behaviour in their natural repertoires. The latter refers to the range of behaviours that animals perform if unrestricted, like grooming, grazing, roaming, flying, nesting, spending time with other animals of the same species, digging, burrowing and so on.

C

From the farther end of the animal rights spectrum, the issue is not just that we sometimes inflict pain and suffering on the animals we use, but that we use them at all. From their perspective, treating sentient animals simply as a means to human ends, like any other item of laboratory equipment, is unacceptable no matter how carefully they are treated.

D

Every animal was thus intended to serve some human purpose, if not practical, then moral or aesthetic. Horse-flies, guessed the Virginian gentleman William Byrd in 1728, had been created so 'that men should exercise their wits and industry to guard themselves against them'. As for cattle and sheep, Henry More in 1653 was convinced that they had only been given life in the first place so as to keep their meat fresh 'till we shall have need to eat them.'

E

The term 'rights' is used in a variety of ways, but the core idea is that a right is like a protective fence around an individual. Rights protect those things that are fundamental for the animal (human or otherwise) to lead a life of basic quality. Thus, Animal rights would protect those things established as fundamental to good animal welfare – the five freedoms.

F

First, it is worth noting that we don't need the language of rights to argue that having bought non-human animals into human social and economic systems, we should treat them decently. More or less all parties in the debate over the use of animals in medical and scientific research in fact agree that sentient animals (those capable of experiencing pain and pleasure) are owed such treatment.

G

Interestingly, the use of animals in research falls short perhaps most consistently with regard to this freedom as well. While the UK research industry is, in the main, conscientious about limiting suffering with the use of anaesthesia, the majority of research animals are kept in barren cage environments, in isolation from other animals of their own kind.

